

Definitions for Grant Writing and Community Assessment

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Race

- Based on self-identification
- The racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically
- People may select more than one race to indicate their racial mixture, such as "American Indian" and "White"
- The ability to select more than one race was introduced in the 2000 census. Therefore, race counts for 2000 and 2010 are not directly comparable to counts for the 1990 census and earlier
- Hispanic is an ethnicity, NOT a race
- Data are usually reported for six major race categories (White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race)

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Hispanic or Latino

- Based on self-identification
- Hispanic is an ethnicity, NOT a race. It is asked in a separate question from race. Everyone is asked both the race and the Hispanic origin question

→ NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races.

8. Is Person 1 of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ **No**, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin
- ☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- ☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, Cuban
- ☐ Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin — *Print origin, for example, Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.* 

Income Definition

Official

- Gross (before-tax) cash income from all sources

Supplemental

- Gross money income
- PLUS value of near-money federal in-kind benefits for FCSU
 - SNAP, school lunch, WIC
 - Housing subsidies
 - LIHEAP
 - Tax credits (EITC)
- MINUS federal and state income and payroll taxes and other nondiscretionary expenses
 - Child care and other work expenses
 - Medical out of pocket expenses
 - Child support paid

Measures of Income

- **Household Income** – This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not
- **Family Income** – In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount
- Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income
- **Income of Individuals** – Income for individuals is obtained by summing the eight types of income for each person 15 years old and over. (sometimes called personal income)
- **Earnings** - Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions

Measures of Income

- **Median Income** - divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, total number of households and families includes those with no income
- **Mean Income** – the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe (Arithmetic average)
- Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median is not affected by extreme values and therefore is a better measure than the mean when the population base is small
- **Gini Index of Income Inequality** – The Gini index of income inequality measures how much a distribution varies from a proportionate distribution. The Gini ranges from zero (perfect equality - all households have an equal share of income) to one (perfect inequality – one household has all the income)

2012 Poverty Thresholds

Poverty Thresholds for 2013 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).....									
Under 65 years.....	12,119								
65 years and over.....	11,173								
Two people.....									
Householder under 65 years.....	15,600	16,057							
Householder 65 years and over.....	14,081	15,996							
Three people.....	18,222	18,751	18,769						
Four people.....	24,028	24,421	23,624	23,707					
Five people.....	28,977	29,398	28,498	27,801	27,376				
Six people.....	33,329	33,461	32,771	32,110	31,128	30,545			
Seven people.....	38,349	38,588	37,763	37,187	36,115	34,865	33,493		
Eight people.....	42,890	43,269	42,490	41,807	40,839	39,610	38,331	38,006	
Nine people or more.....	51,594	51,844	51,154	50,575	49,625	48,317	47,134	46,842	45,037

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Persons for Whom Poverty is Determined

- Poverty status is determined for families and for unrelated individuals
- **VERY IMPORTANT:** Poverty status is determined for all people **except** institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old
- When calculating the percent of persons in poverty or "poverty rate," you must use the correct denominator. Both the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates should be "persons for whom poverty is determined," NOT the total population
- Use data from the same table for the numerator and denominator

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Housing: Tenure

- Occupied housing units are grouped by ownership - called "tenure"
- A housing unit is **owner occupied** if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit. They are also classified on whether or not they have a mortgage
- All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as **renter occupied**

Housing: Structural Characteristics

- Number of bedrooms
- Business on property (*business must be easily recognizable from the outside*)
- House heating fuel (*gas, electricity, coal, solar, etc.*)
- Kitchen facilities (*a sink with a faucet, stove, and refrigerator*)
- Plumbing facilities (*hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower*)
- Number of rooms (*used to calculate overcrowding*)
- Telephone service available
- Units in structure or type of structure
- Year structure built



Rooms

- ▶ For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms.
- ▶ Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- ▶ A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.
- ▶ Rooms provide the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping spaces within a housing unit. These data allow officials to plan and allocate funding for additional housing to relieve crowded housing conditions.
- ▶ The data also serve to aid in planning for future services and infrastructure, such as home energy assistance programs and the development of waste treatment facilities.

Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Units

- Rent
 - Contract rent = monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included.
 - Gross rent = the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities, meals, and fuels if these are paid by the renter.
- House heating fuel
- Meals included in rent
- Utilities costs



Monthly Housing Costs

- Selected monthly **owner** costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.)
- Gross rent is the comparable measure for renters
- Both of these are compared to the income for their respective household income to determine the portion of the income that is spent on housing. This is called "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income"